COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

It is due to Col. BENTON to place before our readers the subjoined prefatory statement of the Washington on the Mississippi river, in January, 1852, plan and scope of the interesting historical work he is preparing and his motives for undertaking it. We now upon trial before Judges McLean and Leavitt, in copy it from the Evening Post, which adds the information that the Messrs. Appleton, who are to publish the work, have commenced printing it, and State: DANIEL O. MORTON, United States District Atearly next year, printed in large octavo double GEO. H. PENDLETON, TIMOTHY WALKER, and J. D. WARD.

PREFACE.

MOTIVES FOR WRITING THIS WORK.

Justice to the men with whom I acted, and to the cause in which we were engaged, is my chief motive for engaging in this work. A secondary motive is the hope of being useful to our republican form of government in after ages, by showing its working through a long and eventful period; working well all the time, and thereby justifying the hope of its permanent good operation in all time to come, if maintained in its purity and integrity. Justice to the wise and patriotic men who established our independence and founded this Government is another motive with me. I do not know how young I was when I first read in the speeches of Lord Chatham the encomium which he pronounced in the House of Lords on these founders of our Republic, but it sunk deep into my the heart, and has remained there ever since. "When ' your lordships look at the papers transmitted us from · America; when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare ' and avow that in all my reading and observation-and 'it has been my favorite study; I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master States of the · world-that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, 4 and wisdom of conclusion under such a complication of ' difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadel-'phia." This encomium, so just and so grand, so grave and so measured, and the more impressive on account of its gravity and measure, was pronounced in the early part of our revolutionary struggle, in its first stage, and before a long succession of crowning events had come to convert It into history, and to show of how much more those men were capable than they had then done. If the great maxim of the world, and finishing the revolution which they had to deal with, the Reporters generally submitted. they began; seen them found a new government and administer it in their day and generation, and until "gath- position to disobey the authority of the Court, Mr. Ewered to their fathers," and all with the same wisdom, justice, moderation, and decorum with which they began for a rule against the publishers of the "Commercial," to it; if he had lived to have seen all this, even his lofty show cause why an attachment should not issue against genius might have recoiled from the task of doing them them for a contempt of Court, in having published what task, but gratitude and veneration is the debt of my birth | Mr. Ewing made some remarks in support of his motion. and inheritance, and of the benefits which I have enjoyed | in which he showed that the report in the "Commercial" preserve their work during my day, and in now commending it, by the fruits it has borne, to the love and care of posterity. Another motive, hardly entitled to the dignity of being named, has its weight with me, and the order, I do not desire the preliminary rule. They belongs to the rights of "self-defence." I have made a great thany speeches, and have an apprehension that they may be published after I am gone—published in the in court, and they probably designed the false pretence comes without due discrimination—and so preserve or as a means of escape from legal liability. If this gives perpetuate things said, both of men and measures, which I no longer approve and would wish to leave to oblivion. By making selections of suitable parts of these speeches and wearing them into this work, I may hope to prevent | necessary to the due administration of justice in a crimia general publication, or to render it harmless if made. But I do not condemn all that I leave out.

2 .- QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE WORK. Of these I have one, admitted by all to be considerable, but by no means enough of itself. Mr. Macaulay says of Fox and Mackintosh, speaking of their histories of the last of the Stuarts, and of the Revolution of 1688: "They had one eminent qualification for writing history : they had spoken history, acted history, lived history. · lar feeling, the hidden mechanism by which parties are 'moved, all these things were the subject of their constant thought and of their most familiar conversation. Gib-. bon has remarked that his history is much the better for 'his having been an officer in the militia and a member of 'the House of Commons. The remark is most just. We have not the smallest doubt that his campaigns, though order, be published from day to day. he never saw an enemy, and his parliamentary attendsance, though he never made a speech, were of far more " use to him than years of retirement and study would have been. If the time that he spent on parade and at mess 'in Hampshire, or on the Treasury bench and at Brooke's. ' during the storm which overthrew Lord North and Lord 'Shelburne, had been passed in the Bodleian Library, he ' might have avoided some inaccuracies; he might have enriched his notes with a greater number of references : · but he never could have produced so lively a picture of 'the court, the camp, and the senate-house. In this respect Mr. Fox and Sir James Mackintosh had great advantages over almost every English historian since the time of Burnett." I can say I have these advantages. I was in the Senate the whole time of which I write-an active business member, attending and attentive; in the confidence of half the Administrations, and a close observer of the others: had an inside view of transactions of which the public only saw the outside, and of many of which the two sides were very different; saw the secret springs and hidden machinery by which men and parties were to be moved and measures promoted or thwarted: saw patriotism and ambition at their respective labors, and was generally able to discriminate between them. So far, I have one qualification; but Mr. Macaulay says that Lord Lyttleton had the same, and made but a poor history, because unable to use his material. So it may be with me; but, in addition to my Senatorial means of knowledge, I have access to the unpublished papers of General Jackson, and find among them some that he intended for publication, and which will be used according to his intention.

3.-THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

I do not propose a regular history, but a political work, to show the practical working of the Government, and speak of men and events in subordination to that design, and to illustrate the character of institutions which are new and complex-the first of their kind, and upon the fate of which the eyes of the world are now fixed. Our duplicate form of Government, State and Federal, is a novelty which has no precedent, and has found no practical imitation, and is still believed by some to be an experiment. I believe in its excellence, and wish to contribute to its permanence, and believe I can do so by giving a foithful account of what I have seen of its working and of the trials to which I have seen it subjected.

4.—THE SPIRIT OF THE WORK.

I write in the spirit of truth, but not of unnecessary or irrelevant truth, only giving that which is essential to the object of the work, and the omission of which would be an imperfection and a subtraction from what ought to be known. I have no animosities, and shall find far greater pleasure in bringing out the good and the great acts of those with whom I have differed than in noting the points on which I deemed them wrong. My ambition is to make a veracious work, reliable in its statements, candid in its conclusions, just in its views, and which contemporaries and posterity may read without fear of being misled.

REMOVAL OF THE STOUX.-The Superintendent and Agent appear to have overcome the obstacles which were in the way of removing the Sioux to their new home, and they are now on the march. We see very few of them about the streets of St. Paul, which fact leads to the supposition that the removal will be more general than was anticipated some two months since. This is a matter of universal congratulation .- Minnesotian, Oct. 15.

THE JUDICIARY AND THE PRESS.

The case of the United States us. William Kissane, J. G. Nicholson, John N. Cummings, William Holland, Amasa Chapin, Lorenzo Chapin, Rufus Chapin, Adams Chapin, J. G. Chandler, George P. Stephens, and B. U. Kimball, indicted for a conspiracy to burn the steamer Martha with intent to defraud certain Insurance Companies, is

the United States Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio. Eminent counsel is engaged on both sides. For the that it will progress with all convenient speed, and torney, HENRY STANBERY, of Cincinnati, and T. C. WARE. that the first volume may be expected to appear For the defence : The Hon. THOMAS EWING, Col. SWATNE,

The first movement of the counsel for the defence was to quash the indictment in the case, on the ground of the unconstitutionality and inapplicability of the law. This motion was overruled by the Court.

The jury was then empannelled, after some difficulty, and the witnesses, of whom there are a very large number, were called and sworn.

The Court then, on motion of the counsel for the defence, ordered that all witnesses should be excluded from the court-room except the one actually giving his testimony, and also that none of the evidence should be published in the newspapers until the trial had terminated.

The propriety and legality of this order meets with much opposition from the Press of Cincinnati, some of which have expressed their intention to disregard it. The Court, however, insists on its enforcement, as essential to the administration of justice. On the fourth day of memory at the time, and, what is more, went deep into the trial Judge McLean remarked, in reference to the opposition manifested against the order:

That if the publication of the testimony was permitted, the object of the order to exclude witnesses would be entirely defeated, for they would learn the testimony from the papers much more perfectly than if they only heard It was a well understood right of the Court that it had the power to guard witnesses as it proposed. He had heard with astonishment that there was a disposition on the part of some of the reporters to show disrespect to the Court. It had been said that the right Press had been interfered with. It was not yet so high a power that it could defect or impede the ends of Even a disposition to proceed against the order of the Court was a gross impertinence, and could only arise from imperfect knowledge."

The Cincinnati "Columbian," from which we copy the above, says that one of the counsel informed the Court, after this, that the Reporters were willing to submit to the order, and respect it fully, unless they obtained legal advice that the Court had not power to enforce the order; whereupon Judge McLean said that it was not respectful William Pitt-greater under that name than under the to the Court that any such course should be pursued. title he so long refused-had lived in this day; had lived The Court, he added, decided, on its own knowledge of to see these men making themselves exceptions to the the law, without advice from any quarter. Finding who

But the Cincinnati "Commercial" still evincing a dis-ING, of counsel for the defence, moved on Monday last justice, and, I may add, from the task of doing justice to they represented to be the testimony given by Robert the people who sustained such men. Eulogy is not my McGrew, the first witness who was called to the stand. from their labors; and I have proposed to acknowledge was false, and so erroneous as to preclude the probability this debt-to discharge it is impossible-in laboring to that it was derived from any one who was present when the witness was examined.

"If," said Mr. Ewing, "this evasion is effectual to screen the publishers from punishment for a violation of profess to publish testimony which was given in Court, subject to and under the guard and protection of the order; they, in fact, publish matter not given as testimony them legal immunity, be it so; and I am well enough content that they should be left to the censure of a lawabiding and truth-loving community for boldly declaring and pretending to violate purposely an order of this court nal proceeding, and at the same time evading the legal penalty of the avowed act by palming upon the public as true a false statement of the testimony. But as the pub-lic cannot know from any thing which has yet taken place that the court do not silently acquiesce in a direct violation of their order, I think it proper to present the mat-ter in a form that may, if it be a proper case, call forth

the action of the court upon it." Judge McLean proceeded to remark on Mr. Ewing's Saturday our attention was drawn to the publication re- ed pursuing the chickens and cats about the house in a ports to be. It states that-

"On motion by Mr. Ewing, an order was allowed forthe reporters for the press. The order allows reporters to be present and report the trial; but forbids the publication of the evidence until its close. Arguments of counsel, rulings of the court, &c. may, according to the

Then follows in the publication what purports to be the symptons of hydrophobia. the testimony for the prosecution :"

"Robert McGrew sworn:" and his evidence is pubtimony it is stated B. F. Penniman was called to the stand, but before any thing important was elicited the Court adjourned."

This publication (said Judge McLEAN) was no doubt intended to make the impression on the public mind that it was the testimony of Mr. McGrew before the jury; whereas it is a copy of his testimony before the Com-

ssioner on the preliminary examination of the case. It is not fit for this bench to speak of this imposition on the public, nor of the motives which prompted it. It is enough to say that the publication is not within the rule, as the rule applies only to the testimony given before the court and jury.

The case before us is one of the highest importance. Nine persons are included in the indictment, all of whom, with the exception of two or three, have families. They are charged with an offence which in infamy is not exceeded by any one on the calendar of crime. These persons are entitled to a fair and impartial trial.

From three to four hundred witnesses are in attendnce. The defendants' counsel, under a belief that a separation of the witnesses during the examination was ential to the attainment of justice, moved the Court that the witnesses on the part of the United States should be directed to withdraw from the court-room, except the witness under examination. The Court, knowing that the conspiracy charged must be proved, if proved, by a great number of circumstances, all of which should be stated from the personal knowledge of the witnesses, ordered that they should withdraw, as requested by defendants' This is a common practice in criminal cases.

It was then suggested by defendants' counsel that the order could have no effect whatever if the reporters present should from day to day publish what the witnesses stated, and circulate their papers in this city. This was so paipable as not to admit of a doubt; and the Court ordered that the evidence given to the jury should not be published until the close of the examination of the witesses on the part of the United States. This order, being necessary, in the opinion of the Court, to do justice, denounced by certain papers as an infringement of heir rights. They deny the expediency of the and the power of the Court to make it. This is an assumption of the press, which, it is believed, has never efore been assumed in this or any other country. It claims a right to pervert the course of justice by disregarding the rules adopted by the Court to secure, in their dgment, an impartial trial.

The order was entered on deliberation, and, we trust,

When Judge McLean had concluded, Judge LEAVITT made the following remarks:

"It seems to be required by the occasion that I should say that the order prohibiting temporarily the publicaion of the testimony in the case pending was entered with my concurrence and approbation. I make this remark, because in the editorial paragraph in the Cincinnati paper, just referred to by the counsel who submits this motion, there is an apparently studied design to create the impression that the order was made on the sole authority of Judge McLean, and was not the action of the Court. It is not necessary to inquire with what motive this has been done. Let it suffice to say that for the reasons so fully and clearly stated by my brother Judge, and which must have been obvious to any mind of common intelligence, there was an unmistakable propriety in the order referred to. It was made upon the motion of the counsel for the defendants, connected with a statement that, in their judgment, it was necessary to a fair trial of this important case. As a member of this Court, I regarded it as proper when entered, and I am aware of

persuaded it is in no sense liable to objection or complaint That it is an invasion of the rights of the press is simply

an assertion without the shadow of proof.

"There is no right in any individual or any association of men to give publicity through the newspaper press to the evidence given in a criminal case, if, in the judgment of the tribunal before which it is pending, there are satisactory reasons for withholding it temporarily from the public. It is far more important that the administration public. It is far more important that the administration of criminal law should not only be unsuspected, but above suspicion of improper influence, than that the public should be put in possession of the evidence given within the briefest possible time after its delivery in Court. I cannot, therefore, recognise the justice of the assertion that the order in question infringes any right of the press. And I deeply regret that any one should have been led to a contrary conclusion, and especially that under such a a contrary conclusion, and especially that under such a perverted view of the subject should have felt justified in resorting to a trick of at least questionable morality with a view to evade the order referred to." storeships.

CASUALTIES.

DISTRESSING SHIPWBECK .- The Charleston papers giv ome particulars of the wreck of the barque Leon reported. The Leonie belonged in Charleston, and was formerly the ship Prentiss, of Boston, which was twice on fire in that port, and was deemed by sailors an unlucky ship. She was bound from Cuba to St. Peters-burg, touched at Cowes, and went ashore on the coast of Holland. All hands were lost, including the wife and daughter of the master, who were on board at the time.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION-Two LIVES LOST .- The steam boiler in Shroeder's print works, in Smithfield, (R. I.) burst about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. with a terrible explosion, instantly killing two operatives and wounding the engineer and several other persons, probably fatally. The boiler and engine-house were shivered to pieces and entirely destroyed. One-half of the boiler was sent crushing through the bleach-house and dry-house. The damage to the print works and goods by the explosion is \$15,000. The two lads killed were Patrick Maguire and Mathew McCabe, who were on the boller drying their clothes. About one hundred persons were at work in and about the establishment at the time, but all escaped uninjured except the engineer. The acci-dent was occasioned by low water in the boiler.

THREE MEN KILLED BY FALLING WALLS .- For some time past workmen have been employed in removing the old brick walls in the rear of the Pemberton House, Boston, preparatory to erecting a new structure on the premises. A corner piece of double wall, some nine or ten feet high and of considerable extent, was left standing on Monday night, and its stability was no doubt injured by the heavy rains which fell until nearly midnight. The next morning some ten or twelve workmen commenced to demolish this piece of wall. Unfortunately, they proceded to their duty in an unskilful manner, working at the strongest part of the wall first, so that when this was demolished the weaker portion fell upon them. The result was that some five or six were covered by the immense weight, the wall falling in large fragments. Michael O'Neal and James Foster were taken out dead. Patrick White was very badly injured. John Murray was in a dving state, and died in about an hour after the Daniel Corlen and Timothy Daley had their legs broken, and several others were more or less bruised

SEBIOUS ACCIDENT AT RICHMOND. -On Wednesday morn ing, about 7 o'clock, a serious accident occurred at the Ship Lock in Richmond by the falling down of six of the derricks used in the construction of that work. It ap-pears that a link in the chain attached to one of the derricks, being made of bad iron, parted, and all of them eing connected together fell and carried down six of the overs into the pit below. All of them were injured. ohn Sullivan, a mason, had his leg broken and his face padly cut. William McShea was caught under a falling lerrick and his body horribly bruised. It is thought he cannot survive. His leg and arm were both broken. The thers were badly bruised, but not supposed to be seriously hurt. Of twelve large timbers which fell only two remained sound. The rest were shattered. There were sixty men in all near the place at the time the derricks fell. It is fortunate that only six were injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The wife of Burwell Bridwell, reding in the vicinity of Springville, Lawrence county, Indiana, was killed one day last week by the falling of sapling. It seems she was in the woods gathering grapes, and caused the accident by pulling upon herself a vine attached to a tree. It struck her upon the breast, killing

SHOCKING DEATH .- On Tuesday morning, in the Nashville paper mill, Mr. James Stephens was killed by being caught and wound around a shaft that drove a grindstone at which he was at work. He had not on a large apron or sack, that covered him all over, to protect himself from the spatter of the grindstone, and by some means it got caught in the driving shaft and wound him up and straight to the height of twenty feet and coming together

SHOCKING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA .- Mrs. John Strouse, of Jefferson township, Berks county, (Pa.) died on Saturday evening, the 15th instant, of hydrophobia. Some motion that from the suggestion made by the counsel on two months ago a dog belonging to the family commenc-The turns of political fortune, the ebb and flow of popuferred to, and we discovered that it was not what it purdertook to punish him for his viciousness, and was about to seize him when he turned and severely bit her in the This strange behavior alarmed the family, and bidding the publication of notes and evidence taken by they endeavored to catch the dog, but he contrived to escape. Next morning he came home, and was secured. It was then found that he was raving mad, and they subsequently killed him. A physician was immediately called in to attend Mrs. Strouse. But it was in vain. Last Saturday evening she died a horrible death, exhibiting all

MELANCHOLY DEATH .- On Sunday last, while Dr. Moone, of Moscow, (Ky.) and a young man named lished at length. "After the close of Mr. McGrew's tes- Orange, from Cincinnati, were hunting in the woods, the gun of the former was accidentally discharged, the contents passing through the body of the latter in the region of the heart, and killing him instantly. Both gentlemen were walking rapidly, Moore carrying his gun in his hand, their whole attention occupied with a flock of partridges which they were pursuing, and it is supposed that a twig

caught the trigger of the gun and caused the discharge. WEECE OF THE SHIP WESTERN WORLD .- The ship Western World, of 1,600 tons burden, from Liverpool to New York, having on board six hundred passengers and a valuable cargo of iron, salt, dry goods, &c., ran ashore at Squam Beach about 41 o'clock Saturday morning. When the ship was discovered in the morning the neighboring nhabitants launched a life-boat and came alongside, but the captain, thinking the ship could be got off, did not send ashore any passengers. Soon after she began to leak badly, and the passengers becoming frightened, the life-boats were called and a number taken off. A large number were also taken by a steam-tug; but about two hundred remained on board Saturday night, half starved number of other passengers were sent ashore in life-pre-serving cars, and the remainder were taken off by the steamer Achilles, all being safely removed, with most of The ship lay about two hundred yards from the shore, head southward and broadside to the each. She was much strained amidships and deeply imbedded in the sand. The agent of the underwriters thought she might be removed, but it is feared that the storm has destroyed her. It is a matter of great thank-fulness that another catastrophe was not added to the list of shipwrecks on that part of the coast. The owners are D. A. Kingsland & Co., of New York, who are insured

THE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, in the night of the 20th instant, was a very disastrous one, destroying about two hundred thousand dollars of property. The entire block of extensive business houses built between Bullitt and Fifth streets was burnt. From the corner of Maine down Fifth to Strother and Kennedy's liquor store every house was burnt, the whole number being fifteen large three was burnt, the whole number being fifteen large three feet specimen of the physical man; in height six feet and four-story brick buildings. The buildings on Fifth belonged to the Rolling Mill Company. The office of the Louisville Journal, over the iron store of the Rolling Mill, a dark green frock, with a black chapeau without feathers; was also destroyed, together with the extensive job office and mounted on a coal-black charger, of immense size, in the fourth story belonging to Settle & Co. The Journal office was the last building burnt, and the entire contents, except their heavy press, could have been saved, raised his band as a signal for a halt, when he dismounted by a content of a content but it was thought the fire would not extend to the cor-ner. It, however, steadily pursued its course, and devour-to unbutton his coat. On finding that the soldier was ner. It, however, steadily pursued its course, and devour-ed the whole square from Bullitt to Fifth, and was only without a shirt, the Emperor promptly ordered the officers stayed because it had no more fuel to feed upon. The of the company to Siberia, and the officers of the regidaily "forms" and the greater portion of the type and all ment were instantly degraded to the rank of privates. the books and papers of the Journal were saved. The Some two hours afterwards Nicholas made another in proprietors were insured for \$10,000, which fully covers spection of the condition of the soldiers; and finding all their losses. A man named Shannon was burnt to death and several firemen were injured. The Journal

was issued as usual the day after the fire, and says: "Our office is in ruins, and we have temporarily taken up "Our office is in ruins, and we have temporarily taken up our quarters in the second story of the post office building, entrance on Jefferson street. We have saved nothing except a few forms of type. The 'matter' standing on 'galleys' has been nearly all 'pied,' and is rendered almost useless. Two large steam cylinder presses, an engine, a large stock of paper, &c. have fallen a prey to the flames."

FIRE AND HORRIBLE DEATH .- Arthur Stevenson, a confirmed inebriate, in Concord, Lewis county, (Ky.) went home drunk late on Saturday night, and while carelessly walking about the room with a candle in his hand, it is supposed, accidentally set fire to the musquito bar of the bed in which his wife lay asleep. The flames sprend so fast that before Mrs. Stevenson could get out of bed her clothes were all on fire and she was burnt almost to death, surviving but a few hours. The house was burnt to the ground, with its contents.

A female slave was found in Cincinnati last week sauntering about the streets. The officer asked her where she lived, and was answered, "I am a slave, and have lost my master. We were returning to our home in Virginia." She was placed both went down to the steamer and left for Virginia. She expressed perfect willingness to return into slavery. walking about the room with a candle in his hand, it is no sufficient reason for a change of that opinion. I am ground, with its contents.

LETTER FROM THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes the following interesting letter, written to his relatives by a young Midshipman who is connected with the Japan Expedition : UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

Harbor of Napa, Loo-Choo Island, July 2, 1858. We have been here little more than a month, anxiously expecting the Powhatan, Vandalia, and Macedonian, which have not yet arrived. If all should go well, I may

When we arrived a deputation of Mandarins came on fering all the provisions we might need. The Commo- of the Whig, who has visited the scene, says: dore informed them that his communication must be with the Regent, who a few days afterwards visited the flagship. The result of the conference was that we should be allowed to visit the shore, &c. I was among the first to land, and enjoyed a rich treat in a sight of the Loo-Choo Islanders. Their appearance is in the highest degree effeminate and simple, and is increased by their dress. They shear the top of the head, leaving a ridge of hair all round. This, when it grows long, is gathered up and made into a knot on the crown, the ends being turned under and concealed, and all brushed so smoothly as not o leave a hair out of place. It is then kept in its place by two pins crossing each other. Their dress consists merely of a piece of light airy material thrown over the shoulders and gathered by a belt at the waist, the ends hanging down almost to the ground. Their sandals are nade of a kind of straw, secured by a strap over the instep and another connecting with it, rearing over the foot and passing between the big and next toe. This is the general dress. That of the Mandarins and the "up-per ten" is somewhat richer; there is a little more of it,

and they are allowed the luxury of stockings. All, upon entering a house, leave their sandals at the door. The only Europeans here are an English missionary and his family, who have been living here about seven The natives use every means to get rid of him, but he sticks to them like a brother, and considers it a God-send when a strange vessel happens to call this way. He sometimes succeeds in getting a crowd together and commences his discourse, to which they all listen attentively. As soon, however, as he shows any symptoms of excitement, the police give a signal, and all leave him in

the midst of his sermon.

We see a few Japanese junks every day, and on board of them some of our "friends from Japan." They are large, fine looking men, and I suspect would not be very easily handled. They are, however, quite sociable and friendly. I went on board one of their junks soon after she arrived. They brought us tea and pipes, examined us curiously, and were greatly pleased with a number of things we had about us. We showed them a watch, which astonished them as much as Columbus did the Inlians when his ships first hove in sight of America. In return they exhibited their little trinkets, which geneally were not new or strange to us. Before coming here did not know that there was any thing so formidable in

my appearance as to cause any one to run away from me, but even now, at the sight of any of us coming towards them the people scatter and run like frightened sheep. As to the women, they cannot be approached to within gun-shot. One day, when gunning in one of the farming villages, a woman, carrying two buckets of water on a bamboo stick swung across her shoulders, suddenly turned a corner towards me. As soon as she saw me she stopped, dropped her buckets, threw away her bamboo, and took to her heels. On coming up to the spot she had started from I was serry to find that she had knocked the ottom out of one of her buckets. If the fault was mine, it was unintentional, and I could'nt help but smile and

wonder whether I was very ugly.

In 1836 two English sailing vessels and in 1848 ar English steamer visited this port. With the exception of ese and one or two whalers, and the American sloop-ofwar Preble, the vessels of our squadron are the only ones, either European or American, that have ever been here, and we are the only ones who have remained any length of time.

Some of the most beautiful spots in the world (I believe, and some who have seen more of the world than I agree with me) are to be found on this island. They are not excelled in Italy or any part of the coast of the Mediterranean that I have seen, nor in any of the places in all the latitudes and longitudes through which we have bassed in our voyage hither. The farmers generally live in clusters, as I may say, and in some cases a larger number settle together and form a village. On each side got caught in the driving snalt and wound him up and killed him in almost an instant, beating his head up in a shocking manner.

And I have shocking manner.

The shocking manner.

The shocking manner.

The strenge the street. In front of each, about half way between the gate and the entrance to the house, is planted a close hedge, forming an effectual screen.

P. S. When I commenced my letter I was two days ahead of my reckoning. There is now no longer any hope of hearing our Fourth of July salute echoed back from the walls of Jeddo. We are, however, not far from Japan, and my next will be written in sight of the Emperor's palace, if I live and all goes well.

COTTON AND GUTTA PERCHA

We copy the annexed paragraphs from a file of Serampore papers, obligingly handed to us by A. H. PALMER,

We perceive from the report of the meeting of the Agrihorticultural Society of India that the Government prize een awarded to two firms, both of Massachusetts. No sive than the last for which a prize was awarded. and fine, though it appears to require acclimation. The natives admire it greatly, though their dread of losing a crop, which to the majority would be utter ruin, prevents any very general adoption of the new plant. The moment it is proved that this description will pay better than the local kinds, all reluctance to substitute the one for the breadth of land planted with this esculent increases year by year by hundreds of acres.

In the same report a letter is published from Captain the juice of the madar, the Indian gutta percha. The tests and wet, the ship being half full of water. On Sunday a have been applied in every usual method, and the result, which is not very clearly stated, seems to be that the madar possesses every property of the better known ma-terial. Captain Hollings has succeeded in obtaining from it clearly defined impressions of scarce coins, a most difficult operation in this country. We think this discovery has scarcely received the attention it merits. From the isgracefully reckless manner in which the gutta perchatrade is now carried on-70,000 trees have been felled last year-the supply must soon cease for any practical purposes. The madar, on the other hand, will grow any where, needs no cultivation, and the slightest encourage ment would produce a supply as inexhaustible as that

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA .- The New York Mirror chronicles the following story of the Emperor of Russia:

"A friend of ours, who has just returned from the East, was recently present at a review of 160,000 Russian troops by the Emperor, whom he describes as a per-

right, promoted every officer in the division, conferring the orders with his own hand. It is this kind of disci pline that makes the Russian army one of the most efficient in the world, and the head of it the idol of the com mon soldier.

A SLOTH IN CONNECTICUT .- A letter in the Hartford Times of Saturday, from Litchfield, states that an animal was shot in that town on Thursday which was pronounc ed by Rev. B. L. Swan, Drs. Beckwith, Seymour, and others to be a sloth, of the same kind as are found in South

ANCIENT SILVER MINES.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Whig gives an account of the recent in my next be able to give you a description of the first 4th of July celebration in the harbor of Jeddo. All our it is stated, and with similar results. The ore yields hopes run in that direction ; but we may be disappoint- about eighty per cent. of lead. Copper and zinc ores are ed. Our squadron is now composed of the following ves- also found in the same place, which contain a considersels: The Susquehanna, Mississippi, Plymouth, Sarato- able amount of silver, though the exact quantity has not ga-the two latter are sloops of war, and the other three yet been ascertained. At the breaking out of the Revoed up, and all operations ceased, and subsequently all
Arts shall take place in Paris in 1855, at the same time
as the Universal Industrial Exhibition. lutionary war the shafts and tunnels were carefully closboard and requested us not to land, at the same time of- traces of the mine were lost and forgotten. The editor

> "One tunnel, or adit level, which we entered is about one hundred yards in length, seven feet high, and five feet wide, driven through solid rock. A shaft along the Pequea creek is about fifty feet deep, and an adit level had just been commenced, which was probably intended to supersede the former, about one hundred feet below. The main shaft, however, which is supposed to be from two to three hundred feet deep, has not yet been cleared

> "It is supposed (and the supposition is certainly well supported by the size of the dirt heap outside) that another tunnel runs under that alluded to from the main shaft. However this may be, the vein appears to have been pretty well worked out as it emerged towards the surface, and there can be no question as to the success which attended their operations from the systematic man-

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the "upif the vein had been carefully and diligently proved on the vein had been carefully and differently proved on the surface before definite arrangements for permanent mining had been made. Mr. Bowen has already found some cix or caven implements all of different and pacu-liar structure, and such as regular miners alone could use. From the very midst of these shafts, and towering from the dirt heaps themselves, are trees of considerable age, two of which we judge are seventy years old. The spot was covered with trees some fifteen years ago.'

Speaking on the same subject, the Lancaster Herald says:

"A company of Philadelphia capitalists have com-menced working the old silver mine in Conestoga town-ship, about a mile and a half east of Conestoga Centre. This mine was opened and worked to some extent prior to the Revolution, but with what success is not known. The presumption, however, from the fact of its having been abandoned, is that it did not pay. But the great improvements made in recent years in the science of mining and separating ores may render the present under-taking more successful. If the amount of silver obtained should not be very great, the other metals obtained-lead and zinc-may still remunerate the labor expended. We have been shown by Ele Bowen, Esq., superintendent of the mining operations, an exceeding rich specimen of the argentiferous galena obtained from the mine. This orea combination of silver and lead-is said to be worth \$600 per ton.

"The copper mine in Bart township, which was originally opened and abandoned under similar circum-stances to the above, has now been re-opened for the past two years, and from the spirit with which operations are carried on the company is doubtless meeting with success. "The lead mine in East Hempfield, discovered and partially opened two or three years since, is, we understand, about to be tested again under more favorable

Several very valuable beds of iron ore have recently been opened in different parts of the county. Mr. C. Geiger has opened a very fine bed apparently on Mr. Mylin's farm, a mile south of Willow street, from which he intends supplying his furnace in South Prince street, "In passing Camargo, in Bart township, the other day a noticed iron ore from the beds near that place being taken to York furnace, a distance of twelve miles. The

A NEW BANK OF EXCHANGE.

A novel mode of banking, or of effecting exchanges,

A company was formed definitively on the 10th of Febuary, 1849, at Marseilles, by M. Bonnard, under the Exhibition title of the Banque d'Echange, starting with only an ac-tual capital of 7,825 francs, and yet at the close of the first year it had transacted business to the extent of rizes the appointment of an officer like the one suggested 434,624 francs, yielding a nett profit of 13,158 francs, in your note, and the President cannot make such notwithstanding the prevalence of the cholera and a severe commercial crisis. The second year the capital was increased to 38,938 francs, and at its clase the transactions

The third year the capital was 98,400 fr : the transactions at the close amounted to 3,558,182f. 55c., and the nett profit was 115,025f. 70c. . The success was thus complete. Similar banks have been adopted at Beauvais and Valenciennes, and, as we have already said, M. Bonnard of Rs. 5,000 for the best cotton cleaning machine has is now forming one at Paris. The bank in question does not correspond to our notions of a bank, where money account is added of the peculiar merits of these ma-chines, but we presume they are somewhat less expen-receives no deposites of money. It has no accounts current. It makes no collections of money for itself or for perceive also that Mr. J. H. Prinsep, Assistant Commis- others, but it simply facilitates the exchange of commosioner at Butteeala, has been partially successful in an dities by issuing its "bons d'echange," which are payable who was convicted on two indictments for store-breaking, attempt to introduce American cotton into the Punjaub. in commodities only, but valued in money, merely for a being asked by Judge Howard if he had any thing to say, e quality of the cotton produced is remarkably white | numerical record, the valuation being in fixed and even

The operations of the Banque d'Echange consist, first, in making purchases and sales on commission; and, secondly, it allows of temporary credits under guaranty or otherwise, for specific operations which are in progress; and it negotiates, without guaranty, the titles of those other will disappear. It took twenty years to introduce credits. For instance, a manufacturer wishes to obtain the potato cultivation fairly into Bengal. At present the raw materials for his special industry. Supposing him to be worthy of credit, the bank procures and furnishes him with the material at a fixed price, and receives from him in exchange a bon d'echange, engaging him to deliver Hollings, detailing the result of certain experiments with | to bearer, at a fixed price, a certain quantity of the manufactured article. These bons d'echange are used as instruments of exchange with such other parties as may want the description of articles they are exchangeable for. The bank never pays away these bons except when immediately payable.

What is wanted from the bank are materials for manufacture or articles of consumption or use. These it is ton, which was the reason of his anxiety for the pleasure the object of the bank to have at its immediate command, in the form of bons d'echange. The bank offers these for sale or exchange with others. Any party can agree to buy and receive merchandise in request by any particu-lar subscriber of these bons, furnish them to the bank from which it receives the bons specially wanted, in which payment is made.

The transactions as respects price, quantity, and quality can be made independent of the bank, which may only be used as a convenient and ready medium for obtaining an instrument of exchange, immediately payable. Every transaction carries its own liquidation along with it. The bank only runs the risk of the subscribers of these bons d'echange becoming insolvent before it parts with them, but when delivered that risk is extinguished.

The bons are subscribed in favor of the bearer, only on receipt, by the subscriber, of an equivalent. The subscriber is thus credited in advance. The bank obtains as great a variety of these bons as possible, and its success depends on the number and variety. The bon, or obliga-tion to deliver, of the producer who has received the raw material is exchanged for that of a dealer in the article produced; the traffic is thus carried from wholesale to retail dealers down to actual consumers.

Facilities are thus given for making transactions which could not otherwise often take place, owing to the evervarying value of money, or that of articles which can be ught only by money. The ordinary contractions and expansions of credits are avoided, and commodities themselves are rendered exchangeable without the aid of money. Under the system specie or bullion itself, as well as public obligations, are treated only as distinct com-

The plan has perfectly succeeded in small exchanges. It has not yet been tried in the great exchanges of com merce. - New York Evening Post.

GREAT SPEED .- Mr. Elliott, the geronaut, accomplishe his aerial flight from Baltimore to Lancaster in one hour and ten minutes. The distance is stated at eighty miles. The last thirty was made in twenty minutes. He reached an elevation of nearly four miles, and was hurried along by a heavy wind nearly the whole distance.

A fortnight ago Michael Keenny was married to Ann Waters at Stamford, Connecticut. Nine days afterwards he married Mary Ganna, at Williamsburg, Long Island, and in two days more found himself in the clutches of the law for coveting too much of "heaven's last best gift to man."

THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION

The correspondence which follows was accidentally opening and exploration of a mine of argentiferous galena overlooked when it appeared in the official paper, and in Pequea Valley, Lancaster county, which was known and was not transferred to our columns. Having recently worked prior to the Revolutionary war. The old shafts met with it in another journal, it is not too late to place have been cleaned out by direction of some Philadelphia it in ours. Its publication is due to the polite invitation capitalists, and the ore assayed by Dr. FAHNESTOCK, of of the French Government and to the reasons assigned Lancaster, who pronounces it to contain upwards of five by ours for declining the overture, as well as to dissemihundred dollars' worth of silver to the ton of lead. Pro- nate as widely as possible through our country a know-

> The Count de Sartiges to Mr. Marcy. [Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, Sin: It has been decided by a decree issued on the 22d of last June that a Universal Exhibition of the Fine

The Government of the Emperor, by approving so the spirit of fraternity which actuates the artists of all countries, and in opening a space of competition among foreign schools, have proposed to itself, above all, to offer new and cruitful points of comparison to those who cultivate the arts, and to awaken among them that laudable spirit of emulation which is the stimulus to the production of masternices. tion of masterpieces. The simultaneousness of the two exhibitions—the Industrial and that of the Fine Arts will, moreover, have the advantage of supplying industry with the means of becoming inspired by studying the best models of the art of design.

best models of the art of design.

In order to accomplish this result, and that the Exhibition of the Fine Arts may be rendered as complete as possible, and that its organization may be so combined as to satisfy the legitimate wants of each nationality, the Government of the Emperor has already adopted the

following measures:

It has decided that the works of foreign artists assem bled on the frontier, at such points and within such periods of time as will be designated hereafter, shall be forwarded gratis to Paris; and, further, that the remo-

val and disposal of works delivered in Paris shall not in-volve any expenses for the artists exhibiting the same.

It has determined, on the other side, that the French committee having charge of deciding and settling those difficulties which may arise on the occasion, when the works that have been sent are to be admitted and located, shell be assisted by delegates. shall be assisted by delegates from foreign Govern-ments called upon to give their advice as to the best method to be adopted for the admission or rejection of the works of their countrymen. These delegates, who will besides have nothing whatever to do with what concerns the interior management of the Exhibition, will advise with the executive committee only in all that relates to the artists of their respective countries; and it will be their province to decide in accordance with said committee such international questions as may happen to present themselves.

In inviting me to communicate these various measures as well as the decree of the 22d of June, to the Cabinet of Washington, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has likewise directed me, sir, to express to you the wish of the Government of the Emperor that the American Government will have the kindness to designate as soon as possible the person who is to represent the latter near the committee of the Universal Exhibition of the Fine Arts, and to participate in its preliminary labors. I have no doubt but that the American Government will partake of the liberal sentiments which actuate the Government of the Emperor; and that, justly anxious to secure for its citizens, in the competition which is about to be opened at Paris, a representation worthy of the progress that has been made in the United States in the cultivation of the Fine Arts, it will employ all the means at its disposal, under such circumstances, in order to accomplish that object, and, among others, that of giving the most extensive publicity to the announcement of the projected Exhibition

Be pleased to accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration. Hon. Mr. MABCY, Secretary of State, &c.

> Mr. Marcy to the Count de Sartiges. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the — ultimo, stating that it has been decided by the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French that a Universal Exhibition of the Fine Arts superior quality of the ore warrants its transportation shall take place in Paris in 1855, at the same time as the Universal Exhibition which is there to be held; and, after detailing the measures which have already been adopted to render the Exhibition of the Fine Arts as complete as has been brought into practice at Marseilles, which, under the management of M. Bonnard, the inventor, has been found so eminently successful as to induce him to attempt the establishing of a similar one in Paris on a Arts, and to participate in its preliminary labors. You also add your own conviction that this Government will, The object of the bank is to facilitate the exenange of commodities, by dispensing with money as a circulating medium in all dealings with this bank, and thereby avoiding those losses which often arise from the necessity of the commodities of the fine arts. The commodities it is supposed to take in the commodities, by dispensing with this bank, and thereby avoiding those losses which often arise from the necessity of gress that has been made in the United States in the culture of the fine arts. the widest publicity to the announcement of the pr

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that there is no act of the Congress of the United States which authopointment unless he shall be authorized by law. It is possible, however, that the governments of the respective States, or of some of them, whose citizens have acquired represented an amount of 822,496 fr., and the nett profit a reputation as artists, may have the power and the disposition to cause them to be represented at the proposed Exhibition. To this end this Department will do all in its power towards giving publicity to the liberal and en-lightened purposes of his Majesty's Government on that

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration. The Count DE SARTIGES, &c.

Scene in a Court in Maine.—At the Supreme Court in Alfred, Maine, on the 14th instant, William E. Haskell, made some hypocritical remarks calculated to propitiate the Judge, and received sentences of two years State prison on each indictment. County Attorney Drew observed that the prisoner was a dangerous man, and should have had a more severe sentence and Haskell replied in some personal remarks, which brought down the audience in a perfect uproar, so that some time elapsed before order was restored. The Sheriff then informed Haskell that Deputy Lord would take him back to jail, but the prisoner objected, and expressed a willing-ness to go alone with Deputy Moulton. This arrangement was not approved by the Sheriff; and when an at-tempt was made to take Haskell out of the dock, a tremendous fight occurred-sheriffs, police, and lawyers assisting to bind and carry off the prisoner, who fought like a madman. For this freak the Judge reconsidered one of his sentences, and sent him to Thomaston for seventeen years instead of four. He had prepared a heavy bludgeon with which to knock down Sheriff Moulof the company of the latter to jail.

THE JEWISH OBSERVANCES .- Last evening, at 6 o'clock, concluded the observances by the Jews of the religious ceremonies which mark the memorahla departure of Moses and his people from the country and the oppression of the Egyptians. For four thousand years, with loins girt, with staff in hand, in haste and standing as if prepared for flight, they have commemorated the sacred injunction given by their Divine Law-Giver to assemble at this time annually at the Temple in Jerusalem, and there, family by family, offer the Paschal Sacrifice, and partake of it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs, a memorial of their escape from the terrible destroyer who ereaved Hebrew mothers of their first-born, and as a type of a better coming Deliverer. The observance continues each year eight days, and this year was very generally attended by the Jews in Cincinnati.

For sundry facts on record the "Aunoneau" of New York city says, in substance, that the progress made by Judaism in this country during their civil year, which Judaism in this country during their of two new Sy-has just closed, is small. The erection of two new schools nagogues in New York and Cincinnati, two new schools in New York, three new congregations in California, two or three works on Jewish literature, and a new translation of the Bible, is about all thought worthy of mention. For the efforts for the conversion of the

Jews among us the following allusion is made: "The missionaries for the conversion of the Jews to Christianity have continued their work during the past year with the same patience and without success as ever before; on the contrary, several Christians have embraced Judaism in New York, Albany, Hartford, Chicago, and other places."

There also seems to be much felt by those who have the welfare of their faith at heart of the necessity of a learned and able clergy and of a proper theological seminary.—Cincinnati Gazette of the 20th.

THE LAST INVENTION. - The Cincinnati Atlas states that two young men of that city have constructed a boiler and steam engine, on the same principle of the steam fireengine, which they can wheel about from one part of the city to the other, and when they receive a job to saw wood can raise steam in about ten minutes, adjust their circular saw in the mean time, and in half an hour out a